An Appeal in Behaif of Poland, by o'Gorman .- The Great Polish Meeting in New York on Tuesday Evening Last. Cay of Colongs, Mr. Deschand are

The Chairman then introduced to the audience Richard O'Gorman, Esq , who was received with cheers. After the applause had subsided Mr. O'Gorman spoke as follows:

BIGHARD O'GORMAN'S SPEECH. It was in October, 1776, when the American army lay encamped at Morristown, that a young foreigner presented himself to General Washing ton, with an introduction from Benjamin Frank-lin. "What do you seek here?" inquired the Commander in Chief. "To fight for liberty," replied the young man. "What can you do?" "Try me," was the answer. Washington took him at his word He was tried-was found to be an admirable engineer-quickly rose to the General of brigade. Thenceforward he shared m all the dangers, fatigues and sufferings of the War of Independence, witnessed the final triumph of the American cause, and, crowned with such honors as brave men value, the respect of his great chief and the love of every soldier and citizen throughout the land his genius and valor contributed to make free-full of joy, and pride and hope, he recrossed the ocean and returned to his home. His name-Americans, you cannot quite forget him; among the hills at West Point, overlooking the Hudson, on the site of an old fort, whose outlines he traced long ago, a marble cenotaph still stands to commemorate the gratitude of the people he served so well; and you men of Poland, you at least, remember him with pride-his name was Thadeus Kosciusko. [Cheers.] As he once stood before the soldiers of America, so now Poland, his country, stands before the nations of Christendom and claims recognition at their hands. To Poland, now, as to Kosciusko, long ago, the same questions are put, and by her the same answers are given—"What seek you here?" "To fight for Liberty." "What can you do?" Poland answers, "Try me." [Renewed cheering.] "By all the glories of my past career—by my ancient splendor—by my present sorrows—by the wrongs I have suffered—by the agonies I have endured-by the fidelity with which I have preserved through all the immortal hope of final deliverance—by the fearful odds against which I contend—by what I have been, and done, and suffered-by what I am, and dare to day, ye nations of Christendom try me. Judge if I be worthy to stand among you. To you I appeal; and as you do me justice now, so may Heaven be just to you, when your hour of peril comes, and the clouds and the storm shut out the sun, and darken all the Heavens from your view " [Cheers.]

This is what Poland claims. She has been belied; she prays that the truth be now spoken and heard. She has been called turbul cause she protested against plunder, and unreasonable and importunate because she asked for her own. Conquest has no bitterer pang than this, that the conqueror can always state his own case. Who shall tell, and who would listen to bution.

the story of the ranquished?

The rapid decline of Poland is one of the most terrible facts in all European history. One nundred years ago she held her head high among the foremost pations. Stretching from the Baltic in the north to the Black Sea in the south, fifteen millions of prosperous and happy people shared the pienty of her broad domain. Her form of government, even quite early in history, tended toward a republic, and political suffrage was extended among her people to a degree then and perhaps even now unknown in the rest of Europe. Her cities were the homes of hospitality and refinement; her schools of learning were famous; and you remember that it was into a Polish brain the great idea first entered that the stars that stud the blue vault above us do no move through the skies merely to give this little world light, but are themselves worlds, revolving each in its special orbit, obeying one sovereign ruler under which all are united, yet each is free. [Great cheering] Nicholas Koppernik, or Copernicus, the great astronomer of the sixth century, was a Pole. Happily for hersell, removed from the temptations and intoxications of commercial life, Poland was chieffy agricultural, and her children grew up healthy, simple in manners, stalwart and brave. They were a nation of soldiers, and, though hedged around by warlike and aggressive nations she could hold her own with the best. There was a noble, unselfish magnanimity, too, about Poland of old, that in these days of peddling diplomacy, we can scarce understand. At the close of the seventeenth century, Austria was about the most dangerous and troublesome neighbor Poland had, and they watched each other with jeal ous attention. Suddenly there burst upon Europe a terrible disaster. The Torks, with a great army, had crossed the frontier, and were sprending devastation as they marched. The Turks were then the most warlike nation in the world. Their Asiatic savagery, their batred of Christianity, the deadly earnestness of their propagandism of the Moslem Creed, all filled Europe with affright. On they came like a hurricane, and all went down before them. This time they had vowed to extirpete the Christian name, and to set the Crescent above the Cross in every cathedral in Europe. They marched straight on Vienna and encompassed it all around. There seemed no hope but from Poland. What would Poland do? Why help Austria? whispered policy; let her fall; it is one enemy the less. Thus did not think the King of Poland-John Sobieski. He was a man of heroic mould. He saw Europe menaced, its religion and its civilization imperilled. He saw the tide of baibarism that had been again and again banked out, rising once more and threatening to engulf all in ruin. He saw this, and forgetting Poland's ancient grudge, John Sobieski bade his Poles gird on their swords and march to the re-lief of their ancient foe. [Loud cheers.] It was early morning, they say, when John Sobieski first reconnoitered the Turkish army as it lay encamped around Vienna. The men were at breakfast, and he could even recognize the Turkish Vizier camly sipping his coffee before his tent. John, I suspect, had not breakfasted, for the sight made him augry. He, thereupon, as a sort of grace before ment, shouted out, "non nobis Domine"-"not to us, oh, Lord;" and ordered an instant advancesurprised the Turks-routed them-scattered them-eat their breakfast-raised the siege-and when, next day, he knelt in the grand Cathedral of Vienna, and the priest from the altar gave out as his text: "There was a man sent from God, and his name was John," every eye turned to the Polish King, and every voice cried out, "Amen, Amen," for by John Sobieski and the gallant Poles, into whose hearts Heaven had breathed that sublime magnanimity, Europe had been saved. [Applause.] Could Europe ever forget this? Could the gratitude of Austria ever grow cold? We shall see. There are certain transactions in the history of modern Europe so ineffably base and vile, that one is disposed to deny the influence of Christianity in the history of nations; for Paganism, in its worst cruelty and fraud, sunk so low. The people of Poland, in evil hour, fell to quarreling among themselves.

It is not worth while to inquire about what they quarreled, or which side had the right of it; they

By degrees Russia began to sympathize with one party, and Austria and Praissla with another.
The Poles fought still among themselves. A scene of anarchy, bloodshed, rain and have enscene of anarchy, bloodshed, ruin and havee en-seed. The sympathizers encouraged them and urged them on; and waiting quietly until both sides, exhausted with mutual slaughter, became an easy prey, they, with the most philanthropic motives, marched their armies into Poland, and ded to divide its domain between them. Poland was, on that occasion, robbed or cheated out of about 71,000 square miles, including its port on the Baltic. This was in 1772. A clear er case of open, unblushing villiany never brought a common thief to the gallows; and Eu rope civilized Europe—Christian Europe, saw the nation, to which it owel so much, tying stripped and wounded by the wayside, and, seeing it, passed by. But Poland, stunned by its great callamity, shook off its madness and great calm. There was enough of territory still left for her to live and be strong. The Poles set to work to refit after the storm. They abelished all traces of serfilom, abeliahed all religious distinctions, amended their Constitution. All looked hopeful; and even our own Edmund Burke, who had prophe sled that from the spolistion of Poland would come sorrow to Europe, began to think all might

took to arms, fell into civil war, and were thence-

Too late too late! Poland, by its insane dis-sensions, had sinned too greatly to be soon for-given. It did not please Russia that Poland should be united, arrengthened or reformed. She wisted Poland to be disunited, factious and And again, Rossia in defiance of all inmational law, marched an army into Polond. he Poles fought as brave men fight. Again, ustria and Prussia intervened, and a further sobbery of Polish serritory was accomplished and sivided between them. But Poland took short breathing time. Again, in 1794, with one mighty threw off the incubus that was affect-

same three robbers closed around her, and against and there is none to fill his place. Had he but all she struggled with the giant energy of despair. [Great cheering] A more gallant fight was never made. Between March and November, 1794. Poland fought foundeen battles, always against superior numbers. Against one of her against superior numbers. Against one of her against she would have been easily victorious; plause.]

the like a pack of hungry volves, they gathered about her at once, and the noble quarry was pulled down and torn in pieces. The fatal hour at last came. Poland foughther last fight, Kosciusko fell, bleeding from a hundred wounds, and the land he loved was finally and completely partitioned between Russia, Austria and Prussia. The name of Poland was erased from the map of Europe: Poland ceased to exist. Thus it was that Austria showed her gratitude to John Sobieski for the help he brought her in her hour of need. Europe, to be sure, was convulsed with grief—Philanthropy dissolved into tears. Osmphell, in his Pleasures of Hope," in most moving poetry depicted the miserable scene, and announced, in a splendid

figure of speech, that "Freedom shrieked when Kosciusko fell;" and all schoolboys of or storical aspirations have never ceased to recite the same. But nothing was done. Philanthropy soon wiped its eyes an went off in search of the next available grievance; and European Christian civilization stood by and consented to the wicked deed, and be came accessory after the fact. What agonies the people of Poland suffered in these struggles and defeats no tongue can tell. Enough to say that they were conquered and subjugated by people alien to themselves in blood, language and veligion in that one sentence the whole story is told. In that one crowning calamity all other misfortunes, outrages, miseries and sorrows are comprised. But, spite of all, Poland was not dead. [Loud and enthusiastic cheering.] Nations seldom die. You may rout their armies, banish their people, devastate their fields, burn their cities,

"Give the roof to the flame, And the flesh to the eagle," persecute their region, declare the utterance their ancient language treason, and punish the enjoyment of their national music as a crime; still we know that, while on the mountain or in lonely dell, one fragment of the ancient race remains; while even on the poorest and lowliest hearth one spark of the ancient fire lies smootldering, it will break out again in flame, and revolt, and eternal protest against oppression, un-til, in God's good time, justice shall be done between the wronger and wronged, and the right shall have its own again. [Great applause.] And woe to the nation, no matter how strong, or rich, or proud it be, that covets the dangerous inheritance of triumphant wrong. The assassin may think he has quenched the immortal spark, when the body he has stabbed lies cold and motionless before him. The soul still lives, and tracks the guilty wretch, his ever present, though unseen avenger, dogs his footsteps, sits by him at the board, and turns his merriment to horror. So kindred tribes more barbarous than herself. with the nations that live and thrive upon the There let her thrive and flourish in all the splenplunder and destruction of their neighbors. They can never rest secure; never lay down the sword;

"For freedom's battle, once begun, Bequeathed by bleeding sire to son,

never look to a future that is not black with plot-

ting, conspiracy, rebellion and bloodshed, and

oft, is ever won. [Renewed applause Poland, exhausted with its struggles, slept; till oon, in France, a sudden portent arose. A people, the most patient, forhearing and submissive in Europe, all at once grew sensitive. The fetters had been worn so long that they had rusted and fallen off, and then at last the giant ose from his den, in all the horror of misery, and squalor, and grim despuir, and striking blind-ly in his fury-striking at the throne and the ltar-dragging to and fro the pillars of societybrought down on his head the whole superstructure, and lay wounded and raging among the ruins. You know how Europe, from end to end, trembled at the shock; how its armies cast them selves upon France, and strove to chain her down again; how France flung them off; and growing calm as peril increased, set at her head the great est statesman and soldier of modern times, and following his guidance, set her eagles above half the thrones of Europe, and taught the world what a people that trust their leader, and a leader that trusts his people, can do [Lond cheers] All this is common history. that hour, with the toesin of freedom pealing all around, the people of Poland again arose, and ranged themselves under the banner of Na-Prance and her great chieftain with all the vaders from out of its wrappings of clouds, and than seven hundred persons.
sent the winter and snow to fight for their chosen The revenues of the French government were enns they assembled. There, where John So bieski entered in triumph, the savoir of Austria and Europe—there the great powers of Europe assembled. For what purpose? To right the wrongs of nations? To raise the humble who managed to raise himself to the dignity of and weak, and punish and disarm the guilty Ohristian civilization to crimes that barbar commit; to put back the hand on the dial of time; to violate the laws of nature; and, in enough to ruin himself." spite of differences of race, climate, language, habits: traditions and hopes-in spite of incon gruities which, more than mountains and rivers, bind together, in unnatural union, the most discordant peoples of Europe. [Cheers.] Thus in protest against it. Not Poland alone, but the civilization of this nineteenth century is on trial, grash." This Mississippi scheme was the great Now is the time to test its value. Before the "Law bubble." Now is the time to test its value. Before the bar of public opinion, of public law, of Christian morals, comes the wronged and the wronger. We shall see whether public opinion is not a coward and a braggart—"Fortune's champion ever strong upon the stronger side." We shall see whether public law is a noble, applying to the dealings of nation with nation, the same principles of morality which religion and comits have set up as a rule of conduct between

The good old rule—the simple plan, That they shall take who have the power, [Cheers.] The Emperor of the French has proposed that the great powers of Europe should assemble in convention and adjudicate on the case of Poland. He has proposed that they who have done the mischief should undo it. He suggests that thereby the effusion of blood may be saved.

In 1719 Law's Bank became the Bank of France. People of every rank and condition of life, seduced by the prospect of finmense gains, subscribed for snares in the "Law bubble." Of this bubble, Bancroft, in his history, writes; "A Government which had almost absolute power of leafly all a stop part to the frightful equalities which the and a stop put to the frightful cruelties which dis greet this age. He proposes that in the future the sword shall not be the only arbiter of international quarrels, but that the rights of all—of the weak as well as of the strong—should be placed under the protecting agis of positive law. It is a noble idea; worthy of France, worthy of the asture and enlightened statesman she has placed at her head. Worthy, perhaps of a more civilized age than ours, and of greater men than those who now work the diplomatic as low, even as ten livser, (a livre is about twen placed at her head. Worthy, perhaps of a more civilized age than ours, and of greater men than those who now work the diplomatic machinery of Europe. It is a proposal which the other nations of Europe may be ashamed to refase, but they will be, I fear, airaid to accept. There is scarce one of them but has some pet iniquity about which it desires to questions to be asked. They will find excuses. "A fellow feeling makes us wondrous kind." [Cheers and loud laughter.] Whether the Government of the United States will be called upon to act in the matter, I do not know, nor would it be proper for me to express any opinion as to the course it would best become it to adopt. Yet, loving, as I do, this country—sensitive as I am to anything that may affect its honor in the sight of the world. I do pray that it may act, if called upon in this conjuncture, in such wise as may become rather its past dignity and its future hopes, then the vexations and calamities which perplet it to day. Applause.] Neither do I venture to speak in behalf of any citizen of American birth. It is not my place; and, indeed, when I think of the cental and centerous symments, except for sums under one hundred livres in specie, the cental and centerous symments, except for sums under one hundred livres, must be paid in paper. Terror, and the livres, must be paid in paper. Terror, and the livres, must be paid in paper. Terror, and the livres, must be paid in paper. Terror, and the livres, must be paid in paper. Terror, and the livres, must be paid in paper. Terror, and the livres, must be paid in paper. Terror, and the livres in specie.

Again, the But the lips of Daniel Webster are closed forever

lause.]
Had he but lived, though stript of power.
A watchman on the knely tower.
His thrilling trump would rouse the land
When frant or danger was at hand.
By him, as by the beacon light,
Our pilots had kept course aright,
As some proud column, though alone,
Whose strength had propped the lottering throne.
New is the stately column broke,
The beacon light is quenched in smoke;
The trumpet's silver sound is still—
The warder silent on the hill.

Cheers.] But for Ireland-for ber children attered all over this continent-for them, and their behalf, I venture to speak to uight 'Loud cheering and cries of "Hear, hear." At ome, Ireland has spoken, and in the person of her most honored representative has expressed for Poland and her cause her heartfelt sympathy. For Irishmen here, in the North and the South, in the East and the West, for them 1 dare to speak, and in their name I say, God speed the White Eagle of Poland wherever it soars; may victory light on the banner of Sobieski wherever A people so brave, so faithful, so steadfast in endurance, deserves to be free. But I think I hear some one say, "What is Poland to us, and what are we to Poland?" Much, very much. In this world neither men nor nations can exist altogether for themselves alone-we must mutually elp or mutually hurt one another. We are all but branches or leaves of the one gaeat tree-humanity-and the blast that strips one leaf or blos-som, tends to chill, and weaken, and wither all. Even Pagau philosophy recognized this. "Homo sum, et nihil humanam a me alienum puto" "I

am a man, and nothing effecting the interests of mankind can be indifferent to me." [Loud cries of "Hear," and cheers.] Shall Christian sympahies confine themselves within a parrow field? I know we can do but listle to help Poland. The voice of our race is not heard in the conclave of natious. We have nothing to offer but good will, and yet that is something. Great rivers are filled by little brooks, and, scattered as we are, over many lands, the voice of Ireland, when it does speak, is heard from end to end of the earth; and earnest words, coming straight from the heart, go further than cappon shots. I wish no injustice to Russia. May she, too, grow into good manners and do her share in the civilization of man. But let her do it within her own confines. They are broad enough, Heaven knows, for all possible development. Russia must be a ruler over men, let her turn to dor of oriental despotism. But with Europe she has no affinity. To European progress she can give no help. European civilization would wither under her touch. No, I wish no ill tortured by the dread of fine! defeat and retri-bution.

French, England for the English, Ireland for the Irish, Poland for the Poles, and God for us all. [Loud applause.] This is the true secret of human development—Diversity—the growth of each people after their own nature, following their own inherent instincts, and adapting themselves and their habits and their career to such peculiarities of race and soil, climate and producion, as accident has cast around them. national independence. Centralization, subjugation, absorption of the weak by the strongis the foe of civilization, the foe of progress, the servant of barbarism and desolation. Against this crime Poland is now arrayed. May Heaven's arm strike on her side-the sympathy of all good men attend her; for the cause of Poland is the

[From the Philadelphia Age.] THE LAW BUBBLE-THE SOUTH SEA RENT HE BE E. W.

The Great Financiers of France, England and America.

CHESTER COUNTY, November 25, 1863. The Valley of the Mississippi, known as Louisiana Territory, was possessed by France in the year 1712, as far as the head spring of the Allegheny, and the exclusive trade of this immense warmth and chivalry of a people's love. I be territory was granted by Louis XIV to a French lieve he meant well by Poland; and would if merchant named Crozat. Crozat, however, not time had been allowed him, have raised her again | succeeding in the colonization of the territory, to her ancient dignity But it was not to be. his colony was resigned to the King in 1717, with The grim destiny of the North looked on the in-

home. France was defeated; Napoleon a prison- not equal to the interest on the enormous debt er; and the enemies of France gathered together bequeathed by the extravagance of Louis XIV. to undo all that France had done. It was in Vi- and hence there was great depression in the value

Comptroller General of the Finances of France strong? Not so, Not so. They met in order to upon the strength of a scheme, invented by him-rivet chains, not to loose them. They met in self, for establishing a bank, an East India and a order to give the sanction of European and Mississippi Company, by the profits of which the national district of France was to be paid off. He ism and maganism would be ashamed to first offered his plan to Victor Amadeors, King of Sardinia, who told him "he was not powerful

Taking advantage of the financial depression in France, Law proposed his credit system to the Regent as a relief. In 1716 he opened a bank from the true boundaries of nations, to force and | under the protection of the Duke of Orleans, then Regent of France.

In 1717 the Western or Mississippi Compuny Poland was given to Russia to be in its thrall for received the transfer of the commerce of Louisiever. Since that time, the life of Europe has ana, which had just been resigned by Crozat been spent in efforts to angul that treaty of Vien- Bancroft relates that "the mines and commerce na-to cancel that bond of infamy and fraul, and boundless extent of Louisians were now in-Link by link, nation by nation has cut through | voked to relieve the burden and renew the credit the chain. In 1830, Poland struggled hard to of the metropolis. The human mind is full of shake it off. Now, again she has unsheathed trust; men in masses always have faith in the the sword of Kosciusko, and is shattering her fet- approach of better times; humanity abounds in ters at last. [Enthusiastic cheers.] Shall she hope. The Valley of the Mississippi inflamed be seized again and manacled? Forbid it heaven. the imagination of France; anticipating the fu [Loud cheers | All honest men, lift your voices | ture, the French nation beheld the certain opu-

equity have set up as a rule of conduct between man and man, or a "delusion, a mocker, a snare," a tangle of petty trickery and chicane, in which each act of public barbarity is made the its own creation. The bonds, from depreciation, precedent for future crimes, and all its boasted rose rapidly in value in consequence of the inter-authority but a permanent sanction of est having been punctually paid by the bank es tablished by Law, whilst extravagant and fabuulous stories were circulated of the wealth of Louisiana, its cities and gold mines.

United States will be called upon to zet in the mouter avanages to more than ten times their original xdue. Two thousand matter, I do not know, nor would it be proper for me to express any opinion as to the course it would best become it to edopt. Yet, loving, as I do, this country—sensitive as I am to anything that may affect its benous the as may become rather and of the bills; men purchased stocks become its past dignity and its future hopes, then the verification and calamities which perpited it to depth. Let was a spaniet. Compared to the would be the conjuncture, in such when we permited to my place and calamities which perpite it to day. Let was a spaniet. Compared to the receive and calamities which perpite it to day. Let was a spaniet of the world have also of any citizen of American berth. It is not my place; and, indeed, when I think of the genial and generous avanages will be perfected the triburgh of paper by a decree that no receive, or corporation, should have of the genial and generous avanaged to prove the resignation of the genial and generous avanaged to the world. The first of the receive and indeed, when I think of the genial and generous avanaged to the world. The first of the string of the receive and in the perfect of the triburgh of paper by a decree that no person, or corporation, should have of the genial and generous avanaged the death of particular of the genial and generous avanaged the death of particular of the genial and generous avanaged the death of particular of the receive and into the conjunction of the perfect the triburgh of paper by a decree that no receive and conjunction of the perfect the triburgh of paper by a decree that no receive and conjunction of the perfect the triburgh of paper by a decree that no receive and calamities which perpite it to day the perfect the triburgh of paper by a decree that no receive and calamities which perpite it to day the perfect the triburgh of paper by a decree that no person, or corporation, should have an advanced the perfect the t

edness of the middling class, a few war speculators gloried in their unjust acquisition and enjoy-

ment of immense wealth."

The "Law bubble" burst in France in 1720. and in the same year, in England, Sir John Blunt projected the South Sea scheme. Blunt proposed to Ministers a plan by which the South Sea trade might be made the means of paying off the na- in New York by the Rev. Mr. Fiske, the Boston anal debt. The funds were first to be consoli | Post asks: dated, and the entire debt to be liquidated by the "Is there a single element in this cup of hor South Sea Company in twenty-seven years.

ic mind as had led the French to their ruin. Fo death. stimulate this desire to obtain the stock, all sorts . The great problem before the country is to of infamous means were resorted to. Extrava- deal with four millions of negroes, and deter gant stories were circulated of mines of wealth mine the relations which six or eight millions of

ket. But in less than six months the "South Sea bubble" burst. Ministers called the Bank of England to their aid, but this was of no avail; confidence was lost; the stock fell; everything "Let this be looked at fully in the face. This was borne down before it. Public credit susis to establish the paternal policy of a governtained a terrible shock, and an infinite number of
ment's taking care of the people. Great distress families were overwhelmed with ruin. "The has prevailed in England for two years past nation was thrown into a dangerous ferment, and among the manufacturerers, and who does not nothing was heard but the ravings of grief, disappointment and despair. History (Smollet) relates, as a curious coincidence, that, "while at the moment a South Sea director was scarcely Can this be done by the Federal Government?

eople whom he had beggared "
The investigation by Parliament showed that, mong others, the Chancellor, Aislabie, had acrokers and merchants to the enermous amount

of £794,451.
Aislable was expelled from the House, sent to the Tower, and his estate was taken for the benefit of the stockholders of the South Sea Company, and such also was the fate of others impli-

Such were the wild schemes which, projected by avarice and villany, one hundred and forty years ago, frienzied the public mind of France and England. The people of those countries, of good bread. were thus led to their own ruin,

And are we sure that our hopes and financial redit have not for their basis a bubble quite as -A survey is in progress for the proposed ship limsy as that of Law and Blunt? Have we canal around Niagara Falls. not among us a financier who, like Law, is "fev like Aislabie, at no distant day, may enjoy the comforts of a Bastile and be compelled to disenced as the greatest man of the age?" or who gorge wealth which, in two short years, have -A carriage just constructed at Bridgeport, wrang from the blood of his rained country? Conn., for Gen. Sickles, is built in the can

From the National Intelligencer.]

Sufferings of the Contrabands. According to an official report from a committee appointed by the Chaplains' Association at dinner, Vicksburg to ascertain the number and wants of -T nessee, there are on the banks of the Mississippi, rom Helena to Natchez, not less than thirty five ing. housand. Of these, about ten thousand are near Vicksburg, five hundred of whom only are men, xcept those in the army. There are nine thousand near Goodrich's Landing in Lousiana. Oth ers are scattered about in smaller collections. A few work upon the leased plantations for them selves, but most are dependent upon the Govern ment for support. Their condition is a very des titute and almost hopeless one. The report says, as to health, "That there has been fearful mortality among the freedmen, both the enlisted sol diers and the camps of the infirm, we have agomixingly felt " Their prospects for the winter are of the most gloomy character.

The New Orleans correspondent of a New York paper thus speaks of the condition of affairs on some of the "Government plantations in onisiana :"

"While referring to the subject of plantations my attention has been called to the apparently impartial report of Mr. W. H. Wilder, the inspector of plantations, who recently visited the plan tations under the control of Col Hanks, superm tendent of contrabands. He says, in his report to the proper authorities: 'More particularly would I call your attention to the old Hickory plantation. The mortality that has and is occuring there is truly appalling On White Castle groes, eighty five have died and twenty-two have run away, thus leaving but forty two of the origithere were four hundred and thirteen negroes; of stockings. these two hundred and two have died since June last. On my visit there I found thirty-eight negroes sick, without proper nurses or medical atidance. The hospital is a building eighteen by twenty three feet in size, in which the sick re ferred to were packed. In the midst of this lazar house was the dead body of a woman who had five o'clock P. M. the following day no measures had been taken for her sepulture.

The New York Times has a long letter writ the Lynn shoe manufactories. ten this month of Goodrich's Lunding, in Lousiana, in which the writer states that the operations on the plantations within that district are more accessful than in the vicinity of New Orleans He states that between Lake Providence and Milliken's Bend, a distance of about fifty miles forty-five plantations have been leased-some to esident whites, some to Northern men, and fif een to negroes. Elsewhere there is little doing. The negroes, we are told, are more successful aising cotton than the whites. Yet on one of the plantations operated by two negroes, employ ing about fifty hands, only forty bales of cotton will be raised. And this, the best, is only about one tenth of a crop. Of the condition of the ne groes at this point the letter says:

"There is and has been a great deal of discon tent and grumbling among all glasses, and there has also been a great deal of suffering. Scarcely a board with "This Cottage for Sail" painted on any of the negroes on the plantations hereabouts it. As he was always ready for a pleasant joke, were raised in the immediate part of the country. seeing a woman in front of the house, he stopped All have some from Mississippi and from the and asked her very policely when the cottage back country. Perhaps the most marked trait in was to sail?" "Just as soon as the man comes the negro character is his love of home and of who can raise the wind," was the quiet rep. .. the localities to which he is accustomed. They all pine for their homes. They long for the old quarters they have lived in, for the old woods they have roamed in, and the old fields they have formed in a number of regiments, and are well ally die from home zickness, or, in scientific lan- the position of teacher. A five cent grammar guage, nostalgia. They get thinking of their old has been published in Washington to meet the homes, and if they have left their families or any part of them behind they long to see them, and so they become depressed in spirits and yield well authenticated story, in private circles, that a readily to the first attack of disease, or succumb few mouths ago, when the rebel rams were about to the depression alone. The negroes here are ready to leave Liverpool, and our affairs with at work and earning wages, and they are not so England were most fearful and threatening. liable to sickness, but many of them when they President Lincoln wrote a personal, private letfirst came were compelled to lie for several days ter to Queen Victoria, on the subject; and from on the levee in the cold rain. There was no its reception by her dates the new and more just shelter for them. They came by hundreds to seek the protection of our troops. Many of them necessarily died from exposure, and the memory -John Russel's wife of those days of suffering and death still lingers had been a widow, a lady of dignified and ample among them. Under these circumstances it is proportions and presence. His lordship is of nevitable that there should be a great deal of slender stature. Hence he was called by the scontent and complaint among the negroes." wits, the widow's mite.

But, coming nearer home, we find in the Windsor (Vermont) Journal of the 14th inst., a letter from Mr. James P. Stone, a missionary at Hampton, near Fortress Monroe, which shows that the condition of the "contrabands" in South-ury!" eastern Virginia is but little better in some re-

720. On this setteme Baucroft thus moralizes: of Vermont, Do not forget the colored people of "When men are greatly in the wrong, especially when they have embarked their fortunes in their error, they willfully resist light. So it has been with the French people; they remained faithful to the delusion till France was impoverished, public and private credit subverted, the income of capitalists abnihilated, and labor left without employment, while, in the inleast of the universal wretch-The foregoing statements, it will be seen, co-incide with those from other sources—and sources not unfriendly to the blacks-which we have heretofore had occasion from time to time to place on record in our columns. Remarking upon these tales of misery, and especially upon the disclosures lately made at a public meeting.

rors of immediate cmancipation that thoughtfel By means of an immense distribution of stock | minds have not predicted? Have not all the among such members of Government as it was | evils been enumerated? Was there one left out? bund necessary to bribe, including the Chancel- It is the whole world's experience that races. lor of the Exchequer, Aislabie, and the Secre long dependent, long enervated by oppression, tary of State, the scheme, through the purchase must be educated up to a state in which to enjoy influence of Aislable, passed Parliament, and the blessings of freedom, and those who would the stock rose from 100 to 1,000. Soon the same National frency seized the pub | before them are responsible for the harvest of

covered in the South Seas, and at least fifty whites shall bear to them. And now who is to Landlords sold their estates, and people neg-kers to do this? The radicals who say the Fedected their business, to rush into the share mar- eral Constitution is played out, unhesitatingly answer, Congress; and the plan adopted in sup-

safe in the streets from the vengeance of the pop "The problem of this race is forcing itself on the ulace, Law, the projector of the Mississippi bubble in France, was flying for his life from the will not admit of postponement. Meantime the present duty is clear. There must be ways devised to prevent further suffering and to relieve amalgamation and fulsome promises will clothe the destitute or feed the starving, and for the remedy the country must look elsewhere."

ALL SORTS OF PARAGRAPHS.

-The Kentucky tobacco crop will foot up about 100,000 hbds. -Two pounds of good flour make three pounds

-Why is a joiner less handsome than his wife? Kase he is a great deal-plainer.

-An old lady in New Haven whose ben lately

ing style of Napoleon, and cost \$2,000 -Gen. Dix visited the fort at Buffalo, to see that all was right, went through every part and

-The Philadelphia city railroads are shout he contrabands in the Department of the Ten introducing steam engines, to take the place of horses. Six of these machines are now build-

> -There is a little temale row in high circles. Mrs. Lincoln and Mrs. Kate Chase Sprague de not fraternize, and the former would not attend the grand wedding.

-The Louisville Democrat says 143 stragglers were brought to that city last Wednesday, and confined in Barracks No. I

-The triends of Bishop Simpson recently presented 'him with a splendid munsion in Phila-delphia. The Bishop's lines have cortainly been east in pleasant places.

-The attending physician of James B. Clay, of Montreal, writes a note to the Montreal Ga zette, to deny the statement that Mr. Clay was engaged in the late rebel conspiracy. He bas een confined to his bed for two months.

-Statistics of the trade of Boston for the year nst closing show a small increase in foreign trade, and an increase of over eight hundred vessels in the coastwise business.

-Dr. Winship, the celebrated "strong man, boasts that he is now able to raise 2,600 pounds Would it not be a good plan to engage him to come to Illinois and "raise" a few regiments? -One of the Hartford papers is rejeized that the ladies of that place have repudiated hoops and substituted dresses which reach only to the

nal number. At the Old Hickory plantation ankle, and wear close belinoral boots and striped -Dox't Believe Ir -It is said that a man was arrested in Washington the other day for singing "The Light of Other Days." Stanton supposed he was singing of the Union as it

house was the dead body of a woman who had -The shoe trade of Lynn, Massachusetts, is died on Wednesday at three o'clock A. M. At so brisk that fifteen hundred factory girls, from Lovell and other places, where the demand for labor has diminished, have found employment in

> -A delegation is at Washington seeking the establishment of a freedmen's bureau. By all means let us have it. Those who vote to turn negroes loose by the million should be delighted at an opportunity to pay taxes for their care.

-A stylishly dressed young lady recently tes-tified before a court in Paris that she was well paid for fainting away at the theater, out of pure emotion, at the tragical moment pointed out beforehand by the author of the play.

-A New Yorker last week visited the President and neked him if he would accept a hundred thousand men and General Fremont to rescue the prisoners at Ruchmond. The President severely cried out "No!"-[New York News.

illed. The surgeons in charge of contraband attended. The Chaplain or one of the officers. camps tell me that a great many of them actu- and, in many cases, a well educated private, fills

-John Russell-Lord John Russel's wife

eastern Virginia is but little better in some respects than that of the same race on the banks of the Mississippi. Mr. Stone, after referring to the reception and distribution of a quantity of old clothing forwarded to him in answer to a previous appeal, proceeded as follows:

"But what is the little which has already reached us among such a multitude of eager applicants? Yesterday some two hundred were at our door, only a part of whom, of course could

TREASURY STATEMENT.

Treasury Statement, Nov., 1863.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE RECEIPTS AND DIS-bursements of the Treasury of the State of Indiana, for the month of November, 1863. ... 9615.093 47

From Del. Revenue of 1882...... 15,287 08 From Del. School tax, 1862...... 12,742 61 From Del. State Debt Sinking Fund From Swamp Lands..... From Swamp Lands.
From Unclaimed Fees.
From State Prison South.
From College fund, interest.
Prom College fund, principal.
From Saline Fund, interest.
From Saline Fund, principal.
From Del. School Int. 1861. From School Dist. Refunded..... From Bank Tax Fund, interest... Total Receipts.....

For School distribution \$51,423 01 For Judiciary
For Prosecuting Attorneys
For G neral fund For G neral fund

Por Military Contingent.

For School Fund interest retunded

For Special Military

For Sheriff's mileage.

For State Library

For Excess sales Saline Fund.

Por Swamp Lands.

Far Surplus Revenue Fund dist.

For State Debt Sinking Fund.

For Public Print ne For Legislative Balance in Treasury, Dec. 1, 1863.

M. L. BRETT, Treasurer, JOSEPH RISTINE, Auditor decli-dawlt ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

JOTICE IS HEREET GIVEN THAT I WILL SELL

at public auction, on Tuesday, December 29, 1363, a. the residence of Truby Laucaster, all the personal property of Clarisa J. Elliott late of Marion county, deceased, consisting of her wearing apparel.

A credit of six months will be given on all sums over three dollars, three dollars and under cash in hand, the purchaser giving note with approved security, waving valuation and appraisement laws. JAMES HICKMAN, Administrator.

NOTICE.

To Borrowers of School Fund. TOTICK IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ALL MORTmon Schools and Congressional Funds negotiated at this office, delinquent for non-payment of interest, will be advertised for foreclosure, if not paid by Saturday, the 26th day of December, 1863. It is earnestly hoped that all interested will come forward, and by prompt payment save us the very unpleasant duty in case of failure. GAGES executed for the security of loans of Com ent save us the very unpleasant duty in case of failure quired by law, JACOB T. WEIGHT, Auditor. nov3r -ddrw3t

SEWING MACHINES.

SEWING MACHINES.

THE GROVER & BAKER S. M. CO., FURNISH A saw not even a sentry. They had all gone off to They run faster than any other. They are kept in order easier than any other.

They make both striches - the single lock or seam alike the both sides, and the double lock or Grover & Baker

> They Embroider. They Eraid. They do all kinds of Family Sewing. They make less noise than any other

IT IS A FACT That you can run Fine, Coarse and Medium Cloth on the

GROVER & BAKER With greater facility than you can on any other Machine.
W. H. TURNER, Agent for Indiana,
84 West Washington street, Indianapolis, Indiana.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

TOTICE IS RECEED GIVEN THAT THE UNDER Signed has taken out letters of administration, with the will annexed, on the estate of Anna Roberts, late of Marion County, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate are requested to present them nmediately for settlement, and all persons known nemselves to be indebted to said estate are requested

make immediate payment. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

JACOB ROBE 278.

OTICK is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed Administrator of the estate of ary May, late of Marion county, deceased. Said decl-ditkw2w DAVID HUFF, Administrator,

INSURANCE.

RELIABLE INSURANCE. Farmers and Merchants Insurance Company

Of Quincy, Illinois. Capital, July, 1863, \$300,000 00, And Rapidly Increasing,

Secured by Lien on Real Estate, Cash Value over \$1,000,000 I SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE INSURANCE of Detached Davellings, Farm Bulldings and their contents, including Live Stock, against loss or damage

by Fire or Lightning.

All losses sustained by this Company are been premptly adjusted and paid long before maturity, to the entire satisfaction of the sufferers, which policy of prompt-

W. R. VAN FRANK, Secretary sepi28'63-wly NOTICE.

Assumpsit for \$78 55.

Before Fred Stein, Esq., Justice Nicholas Simpson of the Peace of Centre Tourship,

BE IT KNOWN THAT AN ACTION HAS BEEN ants is out of the State of Ind ana. The said defendant John Simpson, is therefore hereby notified that the hearing of said cause is continued until the 8th day of January, A. D., 1864, at 9 o'clock A. M., and that at that time e will answer sa d complaint or be defaulted, and the estimony be heard and adjudged accordingly. Given under my hand and real this 5th day of Decem-

CHARLES COULON, Attorney for Plaintiff.

P. BALLWEG.

HOTELS. F. A. REITZ.

COMMERCIAL HOTEL, (PORMERLY FARMERS' HOTEL,)

One Square North of Union Depot. East Side of Illinois Street, INDIANAPOLIS, IND. THIS HOTEL HAS BEEN RECENTLY REFITTED

and refurnished. The traveling public will be own every attention to make them feel at home, octa-wly

BOOKS.

18 SLAVERY SINFUL!

Being partial discussions of the proposition

SLAVERY IS SIMFUL DETWERN OVID BUTLER, OF INDIANAPOLIS

and Jer. Smith, of Winchester, and between Thomas filey, late paster of the Christian Church at Union City, and Jer. Smith, of Winchester, Ind., with an intro-uction, episode and conclusion of the discussion. By Hon. Jer. Smith. The above book, just published, is one that all should ead. It will be sent by us by express or otherwise, on reers accompanied by the oash, at the following rates:

The trade will be furnished at trade rates by
H. H. DOID & CO
Indianapolis,

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERI-ENCE OF AN INVALID, I for the benefit, and as a warning and CAUTIC NG MEN who suffer from Nervous Debili-te Decay of Manhood, etc., supplying at Premature Decay of Manhood, etc., supplying at the same time, THE MEANS OF SEL-FCURE. By one who has cured himself, after being put togrest expense and ujury through medical humbug and quackery.

By enclosing a post-paid addressed envelope, sing copies may be had of the author.

NATHAN MATHAIR, Esq.,

Bedford, Kingscounty, N. Y.

MEDICAL. NOT ALCOHOLIC

A Highly Concentrated Tegetable Francisco Extract and all

new Sections building, on the council of Mo-A PRES DAMES. In this misseger of their lies therete makes

DR. HOOFLAND'S

course, and others, her top print to any

GERMAN BITTERS

PREPARED BY

Dr. C. M. Jackson, Philad'a, Pa.

WILL EFFECTUALLY CURK Lasten , vintos socoi, o wderen L Liver Complaint,

Dispepsia.

Jaundice. Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases

of the Kidneys, and all diseases arising from a disordered Liver or Stomach, as Constipa-tion, Inward Piles, Fulness or Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fulness or Weight in the stomach, Sour Eruc-

Breathing. Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying rosture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pair in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, Sudden P. ushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Insaginings of Evil, and great De-

tations, sinking or Flu tering at the Pit of the comach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult

and will positively prevent YELLOW FEVER, BILLIOUS FEVER, &c. They contain

No Alcohol or Bad Whisky!

They was cons the above diseases in ninety-nine case out of a hundred. INDUCED BY THE EXTENSIVE SALE AND UNIVER-

SAL popularity of Boofland's German Bitlers (pure-y vegetable) hosts of ignerant quacks and unscrapulous sdventurers, have orened upon suffering humanity the flood gates of nostrams in the shape of poor whisky, vilely compounded with injurious drugs, and chri Tonics, Stomachies and Bi ters. Beware of the innumerable array of alcoholic preparations is plethoric bottles and big belied kega, under the modest appeliation of Bitters, which instead of curing unity aggravate disease, and leave the disappointed suf-

Do you want something to strengthen you? Do you want a good appetite?

Do you want to build up your constitution? Do you want to feel well? Do you want to get rid of nervousness? Do you want energy? Do you want to sleep well?
Do you want a brick and vigorous feeling:

BITTERS. From Rev. J. Newton Brown, D. D., Editor of the En-cyclopediz of Religious Knowledge.

If you do use HOOFLAND'S GERMAN

Although not disposed to favor or recommend patent medicines in general, through distrust of their ingredients and effects, I yet know of no sufficient reasons why a man may not testify to the benefits he believes bimself to have received from any simple preparation, in the hope that he may thus contribute to the benefit of others.

I do this more readily in regard to Hoofland's ferman Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, of this city, because I was prejudiced against them for many years, under the impression that they were chiefly an alconolic mixture. I am indebted to my friend Robert Shoemaker. ksq., fo the removal of this prejudice by proper tests, and for emouragement to try them, when suffering from great and long continued debitity. The use of three bottles of these bitters, at the beginning of the present year, was followed by evident relief and restoration to a dewas followed by evaluate report and the followed by evaluation of bodily and neutral vigor which I had not felt for six morths before, and had almost de paired of regaining I therefore that k God and my friend for directing me to the use of them.

J. KEWTON BROWN.

Philadelphia, June 23, 1861. PARTICULAR NOTICE.

There are many preparations sold under the name of cheapest whick; or common rum, cooting from 20 to 40c per gallon, the tast disguised by anise or our ander seed. This class of Bitters has caused and will continue to cause, at leng as they our be sold, hundreds to die the death of the drunkard. By their use the system is kept continually under the influence of sicoholic stimulants of the worst kind the desire for liquor is created and kept up, and the result is all the horrors attendant upon a drunkard's life and death. runkard's life and death.

For those who desire and will hose a liquor bitters

For those who desire and was note a inquor others, we publish the following receipt: Get one bottle of Hooffend's German Bitters and m'x with there quarts of good Brandy or Whisty, and the result - ill be a preparation to a will far excel in a citied virtue and true excellence a y of the numerous liquor bitters in the market, and sill cost much less. You will have all the virtues of Looffends Bitters in cothection with a good article of liquor, at a much less price than these inferior preparations will cost you. Attention Soldiers! and Friends

of Soldiers! We call the attention of all having relations or friends in the army to the fact that "BOOFLAND'S German Bitin the army to the lact that "HOURLAND'S German Bitters" will cure nine-tenths of the diseases induced by exposures and privations incident to camp life. In the
lists, published almost daily in the newspapers, on the
arrival of the sick, it will be noticed that a very large
proportion are suffering from debility. Every case of
that kind can be readily cured by Boofand's German
Bitters. Diseases resulting from disorders of the digestive compared we have no health tive organs are specifif removed. We have go hesita-tion in stating that, if these Eitters were freely used hat otherwise will be lest.
We cell particular attention to the following remarks.

ble and well authenticated c re of one of the nation's heroes, whose life, to use his own language, "has been saved by the Bitters." Puntabetraia, August 22, 1863.

Messas, Johas & Evasa Well, gentlemen, your Hoofland's German Bitters has raved my life. There is no mistake in this. It is vouched for by numbers of my covarades, some of whose names are appended, and who

were fully cognizant of all the circumstances of my case I am, and have been for the last four years, a member o Sherman's celebrated battery, and under the timmediate command of Capt. R. R. Ayres. Through the exposure command of Capt. A. R. Ayres. Invoigs the exposure attendant upon my solutions duties, I was attacked in Nevember last with inflammation of the lungs, and was for 72 days in the hospital. This was followed by great debility, hightened by an attack of dyscentery. I was then removed from the White I one, and sent to this city on board the steamer State of Maine, from which I landed on the 28th of June. Since that time I have been about re low as any one could be and still retain a spark of ri-tality. For a week or more I was scarcely able to swal-low an thing, and if I did force a morsal down, it was low an thing, and if I did I ree a morsal down, it was immediately thrown up again.

I could not even keep a glass of water on my stomach. Life could not less under these circumstances; and accordingly the physicians who had been working faithfully, though unsuccessfully, to rescue me from the grasp of the dread archer, trankly told me they could do no more for me, and advised me to see a clergyman, and to make such disposition of my limited funds as best suited. An acquaintance who visited me at the hospital, Mr. Frederick Stephenbron, of Sixth below Arch street, advised me, as a forlorn hope, to try your Bitters, and kindty procured a bottle. From the time I commenced taking them the gloomy shadow of death recorded, and i am

ty procure d a bottle. From the time I commenced taking them the gloomy shadow of death receded, and I am now, thank God for it, getting better. Though I have taken but two bottles, I have gained ten nounds, and I feel sangaine of being permitted to rejoin my wife and daughter, from whom I have heard nothing for eighteen months; for, gentlemen, I am a loyal Virginian, from the vicinity of Front Royal. To your invaluable Bitters I own the certainty of iffe which has taken the place of vague fears—to your Bitters will I owe the glorious privilege of again clasping to my bosom those who are dearest to me in life.

Very truly yours, 18AAC MALONE.

We fully concur in the truth of the above statemen as we had despaired of seeing our comrade, Mr. Malone, restored to health. JOHN CUDDLEBACK, 1st New York Battery.

GEO, A. ACKLEY, Co. C. 11th Maine.

LEWIS CHEVALIER, BEI N. T.

L. E. SPENGKR, 1st Artillery, Rat. F.

J. B. FASEWELL, Co. B M Vt.

HENRY B. JEROME, Co. B, do.

HENRY T. MACKUNALD, Co. C. 6th Maine. JOHN P. WARD Co E. 5th Maine.
HERMAN KOCH, Co. H. 724 N.T.
NATHANIEL H. THOMAS, Co. F. 98th Pa.
ANDREW J. KIMBALL, Co. A. 28 Vt.

JOHN JEXKINS, Co. B, 106th Pa. BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

See that the signature of "C. M JACKSON" is on the wateren of each bottle. Price per Bettle 75c, or half dezen

Should your nearest druggist not have the article, do not be put off by any of the introducting preparations that may be offered in its place, but send to us, and we will forward securely packed, by express. Principal Office and Manufactory, JONES & EVANS, (Successors to C. M. JACKSON & CO.,)

TPFor sale by Drugglets and dealers in every town the Units of States. BRANDE'S TUSSILAGO Is g od for Public Speakers and Singers

TO CLEAR THE VOICE.